

Published every Friday Morning, by  
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
\$2 50 a year, in advance, or \$3 00 if not paid within  
three months after subscribing.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three  
Dollars and upwards, and one month may be permitted  
through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's cer-  
tificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt  
therefor.

All Letters on business connected with this of-  
fice, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON,  
or they will not be attended to.

OUR CIRCULATION.

We mean to keep the following paragraph stand-  
ing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following  
facts to the attention of the advertising community:  
The "Wilmington Journal" is the largest newspaper in  
the town of Wilmington. Its circulation is the town's.  
It is as large as that of any other paper published  
in the place. We would further state that its  
circulation in the counties which trade to this place is  
therefore as large as that of any other paper published  
in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing.  
We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction,  
that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the  
people of Wilmington can select. One other observation  
We think, that although a large majority of the readers of  
the "Journal" are Democrats, still they occasionally  
do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig pa-  
pers. We have written the above *merely* for the infor-  
mation of those who are most deeply interested—busi-  
ness men of all professions and all political creeds—  
WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P.M.,  
and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due  
daily at 8 A.M., and closes at 11 A.M. every day.

FAVETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays  
Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P.M., and closes on same  
days at 10 P.M.

FAVETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown,  
Westbrook, and Robinsons, is due on Tuesdays Thurs-  
days and Saturdays, at 9 A.M., and closes on same  
days at 10 P.M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A.M.,  
and closes at 12 P.M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MORE'S CREEK, BLACK  
RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every  
Thursday at 6 P.M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSMOW COURT HOUSE, STORM SOUND, and TORSAL,  
MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P.M., and closes same  
Thursday night at 10 P.M.

473 ENTEN C  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Neatly executed and with despatch, on  
liberal terms for cash, at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILMINGTON, N.C.

MYERS & BARNUM,  
Manufacturers & Dealers in  
HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N.C.

GEORGE W. BAVIS,  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N.C.

ROBERT C. BARNUM,  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N.C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends  
in New York.  
September 21, 1844. 1-ff.

GILLESPY & ROBESON  
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make  
liberal advances on consignments of  
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.  
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

THE JOURNAL.

THE LATE HON. JESSE SPEIGHT.  
We find the following interesting sketch of  
some of the passages in the life of the late  
Hon. Jesse Speight, in the New York corre-  
spondence of the Boston Post, and think that  
they will interest our readers. We have cer-  
tainly read the article with interest:

New York, May 27, 1847.  
I notice in the newspapers, a short time  
since, the death of the Hon. Jesse Speight, of  
Mississippi, and a member of the United States  
Senate. He had many years the pleasure of his  
personal acquaintance and friendship, and had  
intended before this to have done justice to his  
merits as a man and a statesman. He was a  
native of North Carolina, a son of the late  
Governor Speight, and early in life devoted  
himself to politics. He was often in the  
legislature of his native state, where he main-  
tained a commanding influence. I do not re-  
collect at what time he entered the U. S. house  
of representatives, but I found him there in  
the year 1832. He was then a thorough-  
going Jackson democrat; and up to the last day  
of his life was a consistent and an inde-  
pendent politician. Gen. Jackson had unlimited  
confidence in his public and private integrity,  
and regarded him as one of his most valuable  
friends.

Immediately after he came to congress, he  
manifested a fondness for parliamentary law; and  
seemed to make it his study. In the end, he  
became a proficient in the rules and laws  
of parliament, and was usually placed in the  
committee of the whole, if some hand and knotty  
bill was called up for consideration. It was  
for such scenes and strife and turmoil that he  
appeared to be eminently fitted; and beside, he  
evidently liked to revel in them. When  
Mr. Speaker Stevenson resigned his seat, as  
speaker, Mr. Speight was a candidate for the  
succession in caucus, as was also Mr. Polk; but,  
as everybody knows, both were distanced in  
the house, and Mr. John Bell, by forming a  
coalition with the whigs, then called national  
republicans, was successful. The coalition—  
for Mr. Bell then pretended to be a Jacksonian—  
was the most unfortunate incident in the  
economist man's life, for it sealed his political  
ruin.

One day, Mr. Speaker Stevenson being quite  
ill, placed Mr. Speight in the chair as acting  
speaker. A bill of some consequence was  
called up, and gave rise to a warm debate.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, for whom Mr.  
Speight entertained an inveterate political de-  
testation, got the floor, and had proceeded for  
an hour and upwards to speak, in his usually  
emphatic and eloquent manner, without appa-  
rely attracting the immediate attention of  
Mr. Speaker or any one else—not a usual  
thing with Mr. Adams—when he suddenly  
paused, and looking up to the speaker, said—

"Sir! did you call me to order?"

"I did," was the laconic reply.

"What for, sir?"

"Because you were out of order."

"Do you persist, sir, in calling me to order?"

"I do."

"Well, sir, then I appeal to the house from  
the decision of the chair."

"I don't care a damn if you do. The  
gentleman from Indiana is entitled to the floor and  
will proceed!"

An incident so abrupt and crude failed not  
to produce intense excitement. All was con-  
fusion; whilst some swelled with indignation,  
at what they regarded a personal insult to Mr.  
Adams, a majority were convulsed with laughter  
at the ludicrous passage of the combatants.  
In the midst of the tumult that ensued, a spe-  
cial messenger was despatched to Brown's ho-  
tel for Mr. Speaker Stevenson, who soon

# Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 3.—NO. 40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1847.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 144.

Terms for Advertising.  
PER square or square sheet or sheet  
One square one insertion, \$1 00  
do. do. 2 insertions, 1 25  
do. do. 3 do. 1 50  
do. do. 8 months without change, 5 00  
do. do. 6 do. do. 4 50  
do. do. 12 do. do. do. 8 00  
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly, 12 00  
do. do. 12 do. do. do. 20 00  
A liberal discount will be made on advertise-  
ments exceeding one square, when published 6 or  
12 months in advance.

If the names or descriptions are not marked  
on the advertisement, they will be continued  
on the next advertisement.

All advertisements required to be PAID  
FOR IN ADVANCE.

OUR CIRCULATION.

We mean to keep the following paragraph stand-  
ing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following  
facts to the attention of the advertising community:  
The "Wilmington Journal" is the largest newspaper in  
the town of Wilmington. Its circulation is the town's.  
It is as large as that of any other paper published  
in the place. We would further state that its  
circulation in the counties which trade to this place is  
therefore as large as that of any other paper published  
in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing.  
We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction,  
that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the  
people of Wilmington can select. One other observation  
We think, that although a large majority of the readers of  
the "Journal" are Democrats, still they occasionally  
do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig pa-  
pers. We have written the above *merely* for the infor-  
mation of those who are most deeply interested—busi-  
ness men of all professions and all political creeds—  
WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P.M.,  
and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due  
daily at 8 A.M., and closes at 11 A.M. every day.

FAVETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays  
Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P.M., and closes on same  
days at 10 P.M.

FAVETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown,  
Westbrook, and Robinsons, is due on Tuesdays Thurs-  
days and Saturdays, at 9 A.M., and closes on same  
days at 10 P.M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A.M.,  
and closes at 12 P.M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MORE'S CREEK, BLACK  
RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every  
Thursday at 6 P.M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSMOW COURT HOUSE, STORM SOUND, and TORSAL,  
MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P.M., and closes same  
Thursday night at 10 P.M.

473 ENTEN C  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Neatly executed and with despatch, on  
liberal terms for cash, at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILMINGTON, N.C.

MYERS & BARNUM,  
Manufacturers & Dealers in  
HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N.C.

GEORGE W. BAVIS,  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N.C.

ROBERT C. BARNUM,  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N.C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends  
in New York.  
September 21, 1844. 1-ff.

GILLESPY & ROBESON  
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make  
liberal advances on consignments of  
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.  
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

THE JOURNAL.

THE LATE HON. JESSE SPEIGHT.

We find the following interesting sketch of  
some of the passages in the life of the late  
Hon. Jesse Speight, in the New York corre-  
spondence of the Boston Post, and think that  
they will interest our readers. We have cer-  
tainly read the article with interest:

New York, May 27, 1847.

I notice in the newspapers, a short time  
since, the death of the Hon. Jesse Speight, of  
Mississippi, and a member of the United States  
Senate. He had many years the pleasure of his  
personal acquaintance and friendship, and had  
intended before this to have done justice to his  
merits as a man and a statesman. He was a  
native of North Carolina, a son of the late  
Governor Speight, and early in life devoted  
himself to politics. He was often in the  
legislature of his native state, where he main-  
tained a commanding influence. I do not re-  
collect at what time he entered the U. S. house  
of representatives, but I found him there in  
the year 1832. He was then a thorough-  
going Jackson democrat; and up to the last day  
of his life was a consistent and an inde-  
pendent politician. Gen. Jackson had unlimited  
confidence in his public and private integrity,  
and regarded him as one of his most valuable  
friends.

Immediately after he came to congress, he  
manifested a fondness for parliamentary law; and  
seemed to make it his study. In the end, he  
became a proficient in the rules and laws  
of parliament, and was usually placed in the  
committee of the whole, if some hand and knotty  
bill was called up for consideration. It was  
for such scenes and strife and turmoil that he  
appeared to be eminently fitted; and beside, he  
evidently liked to revel in them. When  
Mr. Speaker Stevenson resigned his seat, as  
speaker, Mr. Speight was a candidate for the  
succession in caucus, as was also Mr. Polk; but,  
as everybody knows, both were distanced in  
the house, and Mr. John Bell, by forming a  
coalition with the whigs, then called national  
republicans, was successful. The coalition—  
for Mr. Bell then pretended to be a Jacksonian—  
was the most unfortunate incident in the  
economist man's life, for it sealed his political  
ruin.

One day, Mr. Speaker Stevenson being quite  
ill, placed Mr. Speight in the chair as acting  
speaker. A bill of some consequence was  
called up, and gave rise to a warm debate.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, for whom Mr.  
Speight entertained an inveterate political de-  
testation, got the floor, and had proceeded for  
an hour and upwards to speak, in his usually  
emphatic and eloquent manner, without appa-  
rely attracting the immediate attention of  
Mr. Speaker or any one else—not a usual  
thing with Mr. Adams—when he suddenly  
paused, and looking up to the speaker, said—

"Sir! did you call me to order?"

"I did," was the laconic reply.

"What for, sir?"

"Because you were out of order."

"Do you persist, sir, in calling me to order?"

"I do."

"Well, sir, then I appeal to the house from  
the decision of the chair."

"I don't care a damn if you do. The  
gentleman from Indiana is entitled to the floor and  
will proceed!"

An incident so abrupt and crude failed not  
to produce intense excitement. All was con-  
fusion; whilst some swelled with indignation,  
at what they regarded a personal insult to Mr.  
Adams, a majority were convulsed with laughter  
at the ludicrous passage of the combatants.  
In the midst of the tumult that ensued, a spe-  
cial messenger was despatched to Brown's ho-  
tel for Mr. Speaker Stevenson, who soon

arrived.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

The New York *Express* gives quite a graph-  
ic description of the winding up of the New  
England Anti-slavery Convention in Boston,  
in which it seems that all ages, sexes, and  
conditions, participated, to the great advan-  
tage of the cause of humanity, and the diffusion  
of true Christian principles. The Rever-  
end Clergy were numerous, represented by  
their personal mottoes by which they were ac-  
tuated. The gentler sex, quitting the assembly  
and unrefined sphere of domestic and house-  
hold duties, surrounded the Boston, and de-  
clared loudly and vehemently about "equal  
rights," insisting, with becoming warmth,  
that men should be entitled to all the rights  
of man, and that women should be entitled  
to all the rights of woman. The *Express* says  
that the *Wilmington Journal* was present  
at this meeting, and that it was a great  
success, and that the *Journal* was well received.

THE INTERESTING VARIETY OF THE  
BIBLE.

From the Pittsburgh Journal.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

It was a few days after the news of the bat-  
tle of Buena Vista—the very day that the mail  
brought the official list of the killed and wounded  
—we were seated in the office, reading over  
the names with a sad curiosity, seeking out  
those with whom we were, of old, familiar.

McKee, we remembered well—he was

in the Third when we knew him. But he mar-  
ried, left the service, engaged in business, and  
at the opening of the war resumed the epau-  
lettes as colonel of a Kentucky volunteer regi-  
ment. Brave fellow!—none braver fell on  
that bloody field.

"With our established ideas of beauty,  
grace, pathos and sublimity, either concentrated  
in the minutest point, or extended to the  
widest range, we can derive from the Scrip-  
tures a fund of gratification not to be found in  
any other material of the past or present time.

## LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The following news from our army in Mexico, we condense from the New Orleans papers, received at our office since our last Friday's paper:

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 8.

### LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Steamship *N. Orleans*.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Wright, has arrived from Vera Cruz, having left there on the 1st inst. She touched on the 4th at the Brazos. Contrary to the rumors and the general apprehensions, the New Orleans has made a prosperous voyage.

Gen. Shields is doing well, we are most happy to hear, and was shortly expected at Vera Cruz.

We regret to say that Maj. R. Hammond, Paymaster U. S. A., died on board the New Orleans at sea on the 2d inst., on his passage from Vera Cruz.

Gen. Scott left Jalapa on the 23d ult. for Puebla, at the head of a large body of troops. We have the following brief note from Mr. Kendall of a very interesting date, there is an interval of nearly a week immediately prior to this note, during which we have nothing from him. The following note is the latest intelligence received from Puebla:

PUEBLA, Mexico, May 29, 1847.

The division of Gen. Twiggs entered this city to-day, all well. There were rumors in the morning that Gen. Bustamante and Leon were advancing to attack Gen. Scott with an immense force, but so far we have heard nothing confirming the reports. Almost every one thinks that the Americans are to have another grand battle, but when no one can divine.

The diligencia does not run between this and the city of Mexico, and so far I have found it impossible to lay hands upon any papers.

No one as yet knows what Gen. Scott's intentions are as regards his future movements, yet small as his force is, many think he will advance upon the capital. We shall know in a day or two.

G. W. K.

From Capt. Lauman of the Pennsylvania volunteers, who has kindly communicated to us various information, we learn that the work of fortifying Rio Frio was going on rapidly. The English courier, who arrived at Vera Cruz the night before the New Orleans left, states positively there were 20,000 Mexicans engaged in the work. Other accounts reduce the number to 12,000, but on this subject the explanation, we take it, is that any number of men can be raised to defend the city—that there is scarcely a limit to the hosts that can be concentrated, if the means of feeding them can be procured. But that these hordes are much better than those who come from the north or west. Captain Duperu's company are all well, whilst the other companies with him have a large number on the sick list.

Yours, &c.

From the N. O. Picayune, 9th inst.

### POSTSCRIPT.

LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The schr Oregon, Capt. Whitney, arrived at an early hour this morning from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 2d inst. She brought over 22 discharged soldiers of the Baltimore Battalion; the remainder had sailed on the schooner Morris and other vessels for this port. The steamships Fanny and Mary King had gone on to Tampico.

The report of Santa Anna's resignation had reached Tampico, but we are still uncertain if it has been accepted by Congress. The feelings of the people are manifestly much embittered against him.

From Tampico we have no local news of any interest.

By the arrival of the Oregon we are placed in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 22d of May. The latest papers previously received were to the 19th. Altho' these papers are not so late as some extracts from a letter we have already given, they contain interesting news. And first of the Presidential election.

The election, it is borne in mind, occurred on the 15th ult., and the returns are slowly coming in. We now learn that the States of San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato voted each for Angel Trias, the former Governor of Chihuahua.

The State of Vera Cruz voted for Gen. Herrera. So, too, did Michoacan, he receiving eight votes and Santa Anna two.

Thus, then, stands the result, so far as we have any certain knowledge. Angel Trias has received the votes of the States of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, and Guanajuato. Gen. Herrera has the votes of Queretaro, Vera Cruz and Michoacan. Senior Ocampo has, and the Mexican apologists of La Vega this side of Hades. When he wrote it was under the impression, which was general at the time, that La Vega would again come to the United States.

MEXICO, May 12, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have learned, from a late number of the American Eagle, the result of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and that the five generals and thirty-five colonels captured in that fine achievement of our arms have been sent to New Orleans to await their exchange. Among the former is Gen. La Vega, who will receive, a second time, the kindest treatment from our people and Government can bestow upon a stranger and prisoner. That you may understand how justly the general appreciates the good treatment extended to him now and herefore by the Americans, the following facts are communicated: All our horses were taken from us, the men walked and the officers rode ponies 7 hundred miles, often travelling forty miles a day, to this city. The men suffered intensely from sore feet, and when a man became so disabled that he could walk no longer, the officer having charge of us would impress a donkey for him to ride. To San Luis, Lieut. Churchill, seventeen men and myself were in charge of Maj. Romaroy Amela, of Vera Cruz, who treated us most respectfully and kindly. Maj. Gaines, Clay, Lieut. Davidson and thirty men, with Maj. Borland, Capt. Danley and thirty-five men, were taken to San Luis by Lieut. Col. Sambrano, aid to Gen. Minon. When Capt. Henrie, who had enjoyed a foretaste of what was coming, whilst a Mier prisoner, broke the guard and ran toward our camp, this redoubtable colonel gave the order to lance the remaining seventy unoffending officers and men, and the lives of the whole party were saved by the timely order of Capt. Clay to drop on the ground, which was instantly obeyed, and saved the Officer an escape was not contemplated. At San Luis they gave the officers thirty-seven and a half and the men eighteen and three quarters cents each per day for subsistence. From thence to Chihuahua, one hundred and fifty miles, we were in charge of Col. Molina, of Campeachay, who treated us very courteously and well. From the way we were guarded by some little idea of what a landing would be, with a few pieces of news. I mentioned that the number of dragoons had gone out in pursuit of the party of Indians who had committed the recent outrage, that it appeared I was mistaken, and that their mission was pacific and merely intended to endeavor to get back from our excellent friends, the Camanches, some American horses and mules which had accidentally found their way into their possession. Justice, however swift and terrible retributive justice has overtaken them, spoil-laden as they were, and half their number have been sent back to overtake their victims.

Lieut. Col. Mitchell and a portion of the advance of Col. Doniphan's command arrived here yesterday morning from Parris, having arrived at camp the day before. This morning, before breakfast, a number of men came in and announced that on Friday last a detachment of Col. Doniphan's regiment, under command of Captain Reed, consisting of fifteen men and accompanied by Don Manuel Ibarra, a very wealthy citizen of Parris, who owns a very extensive vineyard, set out for the Rancho del Poco, about thirty miles from Parris, after the Indians. He furnished them all with fresh horses and they made a rapid march for del Poco. At the ranch they were joined by a party of some twenty men, who were of Col. Doniphan's main command, and before long the Indians came up. The conflict was quite desperate, for the Indians fought like devils. Capt. Reed was wounded in the chin and shoulder by arrows, and several horses were killed. On the side of the Indians the slaughter was more deadly. The all-powerful rifle caused seventeen bold warriors to "bite the dust," and the rest fled, leaving most of their plunder and the greater portion of their women and children. We also captured about 200 head of mares and mules which had been stolen. Don Manuel, who is spoken of as being as brave as he is generous and honest, fought desperately. Most of these Indians were Lippans, and not Camanches, it is said. You will hardly believe that after this generosity on the part of our troops in ridding an enemy's country of a marauding party, some of the grateful Mexicans at Parris were detected in the act of stealing some of the horses belonging to the command.

The whole of Col. Doniphan's command will be here in a few days, and after remaining a while to recruit their men and horses, will proceed down towards the mouth of the river.

The Legislator of the great State of Jalisco declared by a vote of 14 to 12 that the decree of Congress ordering the election was unconstitutional, and they refused to go on with it. This is regarded as a step towards revolution and the ultimate independence of this State.

We have Santa Anna's address, published on the 20th ult., but it is too long to give this morning. One of his first acts upon resuming power was to annul the law restricting the freedom of the press. His Administration aims to consult the public sentiment—so says the Minister's new rescript—which can only be known through an unprinted pamphlet.

Senors Rio and Rondelet have left the Ministry. Baranda was still Secretary of State, and Gen. Alcorta of War. The two other portfolios were vacant on the 22d, the Ministers having tendered their resignations.

The proceedings against Gen. Arista for the loss of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, and the surrender of Matamoros, have been relinquished, with a view to his employment in the defense of the capital.

The excesses of Gen. Urra and his subordinates, committed towards Mexicans themselves, and loudly complained of, while his services in harassing the Americans are cheerfully acknowledged. We have all along felt sure that the Mexicans would be the first to cry out against guerrillas.

The order of Gen. Worth's entrance into Puebla is given with minuteness. His force is set down by the Mexicans at 4290, with thirteen pieces of artillery.

El Republicano has a long denunciatory article upon the "Parisans of Peace." It is almost the first acknowledgment from this source of the existence of such a party. Its strength is imputed to the divisions among the advocates of war.

On the 21st ult., the new constitution, founded upon that of 1824, was formally adopted. Santa Anna, Herrera, and the members of Congress swore to observe it, and this ceremony being over, they marched to the Cathedral, where a solemn *Te Deum* was celebrated.

The papers give accounts of revolutionary movements in Oaxaca, some 200 troops having revolted on the 8th ult., and declared against the State authorities.

We have only time to add that a paper has been started in the capital entitled El Razonamiento, which is opposed to the war, although it roundly denounces the conduct of the United States.

From BELIZE, HONDURAS.—We have a file of the Observer and Gazette, of Belize, Honduras, to the 15th of May. That paper has received letters and papers from Guatemala to the 22d of April, San Salvador to the 16th, and Tegucigalpa to the 19th. Every thing appeared quiet. Trade of all kinds was represented as being very full. There was no political news of interest.

The Observer gives a statement of the logwood got out of Belize river this season up to the 8th of May. It gives 972 logs against 2523 at the same time last year, and the Observer predicts that the deficit at the close of the season will be yet greater. The reports from the North and South were equally discouraging, so that the Observer has not doubt that the product of the season will not exceed at farthest six millions of feet.

Gen. Scott left Jalapa for Puebla on the 22d inst., at the head of about 6000 men.

I cannot hear of any later news than what has been forwarded to you, from Gen. Worth's command at Puebla.

The train which came down was escorted by a about 60 men, mostly discharged soldiers and some of the wounded at Cerro Gordo, in charge of Captain Whiting. They saw frequently on the route men on the heights, and in the distance men on the look out.

As for local news I have none to give you. The rainy season has, it is thought, fully commenced, as we have had a sample of it during the last three days.

I have seen a private letter from Jalapa, which states that Col. Lawrence, bearer of despatches, and one of his escort, were killed on the road, but no doubt the writer was mistaken in the name, and that the rumor emanated from the murder of Col. Sowers.

From the N. O. Delta, June 9.

VERA CRUZ, June 1, 1847.

The New-Orleans was detained

ed yesterday on account of the painful rumors that a large portion of Gen. Worth's forces was cut up by Mexican treachery at Puebla. I gave it to you in a former letter as a rumor. I have just been speaking with Mr. Diamond, the Collector, who has correct information direct from the British courier, which arrived this morning from the city of Mexico—that the rumor is false. Gen. Scott is now in Puebla

—Santa Anna was elected President on the 15th May, but declines the honor. Gen. Herrera is the next prominent candidate—the election will take place on the 15th inst.—Gen. Bravo, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the interior, has resigned—Congress, or the seat of government, has been removed to a small place south of the City of Mexico—they are fortifying a hill a few miles this side of Mexico. The British courier represents that the City is in a most beautiful state of confusion.

The Telegraph steamer arrived this morning, so that there is some prospect of being off to-morrow. I have some facts to add to you in respect to the treatment of our soldiers here, which I think it my duty to communicate to the public, and which will be well authenticated. In my correspondence I will give rumor as rumor, and facts as facts. Mr. Henriquez, who has just arrived from Jalapa, and was shot at several times upon the road, tells me that he saw three regulars and one volunteer publicly whipped, their hair shaved off, and drummed through the city in the presence of some two thousand Mexicans; they were accused of some petty affair by Mexicans.

The Eagle arrived at Mexico on the 16th of April, and found Major Gaines and his companions yet closely confined in prison. Mr. Trenwitt was liberated through the interference of the British Minister. He reports to us that shortly after the arrival of Lieut. Barbour's command, the American officers, nine in number, were let out upon jail upon parole—the men were yet closely caged on the 12th May—the day he left the city.

Whilst Mr. Trenwitt was at Jalapa, La Vega was in that city. He (La Vega) gave a similar excuse for his neglect of the American prisoners his friends did here. Mr. Trenwitt informs us that there was no foundation in truth in these excuses. He states that the revolution lasted only three weeks, and that La Vega was in the city of Mexico during five weeks of the incarceration of the Encarnacion prisoners in the penitentiary of Santiago. During this time Captain Clay addressed him a letter in regard to the cruelties and privations they were suffering, contrary to the usages of war and the rights of capitulation, and that La Vega treated the letter with silent contempt. The prisoners did not even know their enlargement was arranged for.

They were subjected to needless humiliation and cruelty on their march to Mexico, and when there subjected to cruel privations.

P. S.—Since writing the above the following letter from Capt. Head is received by the New Orleans. Captain H. is a personal friend of one of the editors of this paper, and his word is worth more than the oaths of all the Mexican apologists of La Vega this side of Hades. When he wrote it was under the

impression, which was general at the time, that La Vega would again come to the United States.

Yours, &c.

From the N. O. Picayune, 9th inst.

### POSTSCRIPT.

LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The schr Oregon, Capt. Whitney, arrived at an early hour this morning from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 2d inst. She brought over 22 discharged soldiers of the Baltimore Battalion; the remainder had sailed on the schooner Morris and other vessels for this port. The steamships Fanny and Mary King had gone on to Tampico.

The report of Santa Anna's resignation had reached Tampico, but we are still uncertain if it has been accepted by Congress. The feelings of the people are manifestly much embittered against him.

From Tampico we have no local news of any interest.

By the arrival of the Oregon we are placed in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 22d of May. The latest papers previously received were to the 19th. Altho' these papers are not so late as some extracts from a letter we have already given, they contain interesting news. And first of the Presidential election.

The election, it is borne in mind, occurred on the 15th ult., and the returns are slowly coming in. We now learn that the States of San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato voted each for Angel Trias, the former Governor of Chihuahua.

The State of Vera Cruz voted for Gen. Herrera. So, too, did Michoacan, he receiving eight votes and Santa Anna two.

Thus, then, stands the result, so far as we have any certain knowledge. Angel Trias has received the votes of the States of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, and Guanajuato. Gen. Herrera has the votes of Queretaro, Vera Cruz and Michoacan. Senior Ocampo has, and the Mexican apologists of La Vega this side of Hades. When he wrote it was under the impression, which was general at the time, that La Vega would again come to the United States.

MEXICO, May 12, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have learned, from a late number of the American Eagle, the result of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and that the five generals and thirty-five colonels captured in that fine achievement of our arms have been sent to New Orleans to await their exchange. Among the former is Gen. La Vega, who will receive, a second time, the kindest treatment from our people and Government can bestow upon a stranger and prisoner. That you may understand how justly the general appreciates the good treatment extended to him now and herefore by the Americans, the following facts are communicated: All our horses were taken from us, the men walked and the officers rode ponies 7 hundred miles, often travelling forty miles a day, to this city. The men suffered intensely from sore feet, and when a man became so disabled that he could walk no longer, the officer having charge of us would impress a donkey for him to ride. To San Luis, Lieut. Churchill, seventeen men and myself were in charge of Maj. Romaroy Amela, of Vera Cruz, who treated us most respectfully and kindly. Maj. Gaines, Clay, Lieut. Davidson and thirty men, with Maj. Borland, Capt. Danley and thirty-five men, were taken to San Luis by Lieut. Col. Sambrano, aid to Gen. Minon. When Capt. Henrie, who had enjoyed a foretaste of what was coming, whilst a Mier prisoner, broke the guard and ran toward our camp, this redoubtable colonel gave the order to lance the remaining seventy unoffending officers and men, and the lives of the whole party were saved by the timely order of Capt. Clay to drop on the ground, which was instantly obeyed, and saved the Officer an escape was not contemplated. At San Luis they gave the officers thirty-seven and a half and the men eighteen and three quarters cents each per day for subsistence. From thence to Chihuahua, one hundred and fifty miles, we were in charge of Col. Molina, of Campeachay, who treated us very courteously and well. From the way we were guarded by some little idea of what a landing would be, with a few pieces of news. I mentioned that the number of dragoons had gone out in pursuit of the party of Indians who had committed the recent outrage, that it appeared I was mistaken, and that their mission was pacific and merely intended to endeavor to get back from our excellent friends, the Camanches, some American horses and mules which had accidentally found their way into their possession. Justice, however swift and terrible retributive justice has overtaken them, spoil-laden as they were, and half their number have been sent back to overtake their victims.

Lieut. Col. Mitchell and a portion of the advance of Col. Doniphan's command arrived here yesterday morning from Parris, having arrived at camp the day before. This morning, before breakfast, a number of men came in and announced that on Friday last a detachment of Col. Doniphan's regiment, under command of Captain Reed, consisting of fifteen men and accompanied by Don Manuel Ibarra, a very wealthy citizen of Parris, who owns a very extensive vineyard, set out for the Rancho del Poco, about thirty miles from Parris, after the Indians. He furnished them all with fresh horses and they made a rapid march for del Poco. At the ranch they were joined by a party of some twenty men, who were of Col. Doniphan's main command, and before long the Indians came up. The conflict was quite desperate, for the Indians fought like devils. Capt. Reed was wounded in the chin and shoulder by arrows, and several horses were killed. On the side of the Indians the slaughter was more deadly. The all-powerful rifle caused seventeen bold warriors to "bite the dust," and the rest fled, leaving most of their plunder and the greater portion of their women and children. We also captured about 200 head of mares and mules which had been stolen. Don Manuel, who is spoken of as being as brave as he is generous and honest, fought desperately. Most of these Indians were Lippans, and not Camanches, it is said. You will hardly believe that after this generosity on the part of our troops in ridding an enemy's country of a marauding party, some of the grateful Mexicans at Parris were detected in the act of stealing some of the horses belonging to the command.

The whole of Col. Doniphan's command will be here in a few days, and after remaining a while to recruit their men and horses, will proceed down towards the mouth of the river.

The Legislator of the great State of Jalisco declared by a vote of 14 to 12 that the decree of Congress ordering the election was unconstitutional, and they refused to go on with it. This is regarded as a step towards revolution and the ultimate independence of this State.

We have Santa Anna's address, published on the 20th ult., but it is too long to give this morning. One of his first acts upon resuming power was to annul the law restricting the freedom of the press. His Administration aims to consult the public sentiment—so says the Minister's new rescript—which can only be known through an unprinted pamphlet.

Senors Rio and Rondelet have left the Ministry. Baranda was still Secretary of State, and Gen. Alcorta of War. The two other portfolios were vacant on the 22d, the Ministers having tendered their resignations.

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 18, 1847.

FOR CONGRESS,  
HON. JAMES J. M'KAY,  
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

ELECTION FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—“A Citizen of Wayne” has been received. The author for-  
got to send us his name.

OUR CANDIDATE.—It is with feelings of pecu-  
liar pleasure, that we state to our readers, that the Hon. J. J. McKay has authorized us to announce him as a candidate for re-election in this Congressional district. We say for re-election, because although the district has been slightly altered by the last legislature, still all the counties which compose it, be-  
longed to the old district, with the exception of Cumberland. We suppose we might stop here, for we feel assured that the simple an-  
nouncement is all that is necessary to ensure for Gen. McKay, the unanimous vote of the democratic party in the 7th Congressional dis-  
trict. So long and so favorably has he been known, not only to the people of his own dis-  
trict, but to the democracy of the whole country, we feel that in offering any reasons why the republican party in this district should vote for him, we would be wasting time and paper. His talents, his services, and his faithfulness as a public servant, are known and appreciated by every democrat in the State of North Carolina. In sending him to Con-  
gress, the voters of the district honor alike Gen. McKay and themselves. To some it may appear singular, that Gen. McKay has not made this announcement at an earlier period. To those, however, who know that his health has been extremely delicate for some time past, it will not so appear. We believe that he was of the opinion, at the close of the last session of Congress, that a repose from the arduous duties of his position as a representative, was absolutely necessary. We are glad, however, that he feels himself so far restored, as to be able once more to become our standard bearer. We presume he will not canvass the district. There is no earthly necessity that he should do so. Every voter in the district knows him and the principles which he holds. Besides, we presume he will find it necessary to recruit his health by travel or some other species of relaxation during the summer months.

THE 8TH DISTRICT.—Our readers will learn from the proceedings published in to-day's *Journal*, that the Democrats of the 8th Congressional District, held a District Convention in Newbern on the 9th inst., and it affords us much pleasure in announcing to the voters of

the said District the unanimous nomination of W. M. Lane, Esq., of Wayne, as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Representa-  
tives. The nomination of Mr. Lane, we have

every reason to believe, will meet the hearty approval of the entire Democratic party of the dis-  
trict. Our friends now have a candidate they have reason to be proud of. One

who will ever be found ready to meet his op-  
ponent, and one who is well qualified to fill the station for which has accepted a nomina-  
tion. All our friends have to do to ensure his

election, is to put their shoulders to the wheel, and work like patriots of old, and success will assuredly crown their efforts. The Federalists have committed too many sins to be suc-  
cessful at this time, even where they had, two

years ago, a majority of a few hundred votes. The Federal majority can and will be over-  
come, if the Democrats will only work. We exhort them to action. The time is but short, and they should use every honorable means to carry the day. Their country looks to them for aid—let them not be found wanting in the hour of need.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.—A correspondent writing to us from Fort Moultrie, under date of the 13th instant, says:—

“ You may announce to the public that Company I, 12th U. S. Infantry, (Capt. Clark's) and Company G, 12th U. S. Infantry, recruited by Lieuts. Cantwell and Jones, will leave Charleston in the ship Charleston on Friday or Saturday next, for Vera Cruz.”

DROWNED.—George S. Hussey, of Nan-  
tucket, a sailor, belonging to the schr. Patriot, was drowned in the river below the town whilst bathing, on Sunday last. His body was recovered on Monday, and decently interred on Tuesday morning last.

MESSRS. JOHN DAWSON AND JOHN A. TAYLOR.—They have been elected Directors of the Branch Bank of the State in this town, to fill the va-  
cancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Sam'l Potter, and the resignation of Mr. Henry R. Savage, who has been elected Cashier of the Cape Fear Bank.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. TAYLOR.—Mr. Drennan, travelling agent, has placed upon our desk a lithographic portrait of Gen. Taylor, which has just been published in Philadelphia, by A. Hoffer. It is from an original sketch drawn by Capt. Eaton, in Mexico, and is certified to by a number of officers of the army as being a good likeness of the old General. The pic-  
ture may be seen at Mr. Pierce's bookstore. Mr. Pearce also has a full-sized bust engraving of General Taylor, with that same “old brown coat” on, published in New York by Long & Co. Said to be a very good likeness.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPA-  
TION, CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MAY 6, 1847.

Under the instructions of the Secretary of War, the commanding general has the gratification to publish to the troops of his command the following communication, received by him from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1847.

“ Sir: Your communications of the 24th and 25th of February, and the 1st of March, announcing the brilliant success of the troops under your command at Buena Vista, against the forces of the enemy vastly superior in numbers, have been laid before the President; and I am instructed to convey to you his high appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by you and your command on that occasion.

Resolved, That we agree with the Whig candidate for this District when he asserts that his party have not lost power in sixteen years, that is to say, since the administration of that rank federalist, and still more rank abolitionist, John Quincy Adams.

Resolved, That while we regret that by the act of Mexico, we have been forced into a war, our duty and love of country compel us to aid and support the Government in its efforts to conquer an honorable peace.

The victory achieved at Buena Vista, while it adds new glory to our arms, and fur-  
nishes new proofs of the valor and braveness of our officers and soldiers, will excite the admiration and call forth the gratitude of the nation.

The single fact that five thousand of our troops, nearly all volunteers, who, yielding to the impulse of patriotism, had rallied to their country's standard for a temporary service, were brought into conflict with an army of twenty thousand, mostly veteran soldiers, and not only without, but repulsed the assaults of this numerous host, led by their most experienced general, but in a protracted battle of two days, won a glorious victory, is the most indubitable evidence of the consummate skill and gallant conduct of our officers, who have given additional lustre to the American arms.

Resolved, That in Wm. K. Lane, a farmer of the county of Wayne, we find a firm Dem-  
ocrat and an honest man, well qualified to represent this district in the next Congress, and we recommend him to the confidence and support of your people.

The Convention having called on Messrs. Z. Slade and George S. Stevenson, they ad-  
dressed the Convention in their usual warm and agreeable style.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the es-  
tablishment of a Democratic Press in the town of Newbern as a prominent era in the history of our party in this district, and recom-  
mend ‘The Republican to the wimp’ patronage

of every Democrat.

IRON FENCES.—Iron fences, says the Pitts-  
burgh Gazette, are becoming common, and will soon be made cheaper than they have been in the United States. A patent has recently been secured for a cast iron fence of a peculiar construction. The fence is without nails, pins, or bolts of any kind, and the advantages are durability and economy.

## TRULY A BEAUTIFUL “FIX.”

Truly our Whig friends are in a beautiful predicament. Many of them desire to run Gen. Taylor as the Federal candidate for the Presidency in '48, but the difficulty is that Gen. Taylor has endorsed the war in every way in which it has been his power to endorse it. He counseled and advised the advance of the army from Corpus Christi to the banks of the Rio Grande, which advance, say the Feds, caused the war. That's the rub—They have been abusing Mr. Polk and the whole Democratic party, during the last twelve months, for involving the country in this “unholy, unjust, and unchristian Mexican war,” when it can be demonstrated that Gen. Taylor advised and counseled the very step which, as they say, brought about the war. Gen. Scott, too, another great whig gun and aspirant for the Presidential chair, in his recent proclamation, takes the American side of this war question, and tells the Mexicans plainly that they are in fault, and that the United States was forced and compelled into the war—that she is now in honor, and out of self-respect, bound to prosecute it to an honorable termination. Really we do not see how our Federal friends will get along. Either they will be compelled to desist from abusing the administration for conducting the war, or else they must excommunicate both Generals Taylor and Scott; for certainly they are heretical on this point. Just let the reader look at the predicament in which the Federal party is now placed. They denounce the war; they denounce Mr. Polk's administration for involving the country in war, whilst, at the same time, they are willing to support for the Presidency a man who is as deep in the mud (on this question,) as Mr. Polk's administration is in the mire. But it belongs to the Federal party to get along with such inconsistencies. We would not be surprised to find, in the course of a year, these presses, should Gen'l Taylor be their candidate, as loud-mouthed in advocating the war policy as they are now in denouncing it. They are up to anything. We will keep our eye upon them, however. Time will shew.

MINISTER FROM ROME.—The last steamer from England brings the intelligence that the Pope of Rome has determined to send a Minister to represent the Pontifical States at the cabinet of Washington.

### WHERE IS IT?

We should like to know from some of our Federal contemporaries where all the ruin which they predicted two years ago has gone to. We, for our own part, cannot see it. “The Loco Foco Tariff and the Sub-Treasury will ruin the country,” was the constant cry of our Federal opponents 18 months ago. Where is all this ruin? Why the very reverse is the case.

On the 24th of last month, the government of the United States had, in the hands of its agents, at various points in the United States, the sum of seven millions of dollars subject to draft, not one cent, however, of all this large sum is in the vaults of any Bank. The divorce between Bank and State is most complete. Well, now, where is that frightful picture of a bankrupt Treasury, of which our Federal friends were wont to discourse so pathetically not many months ago? Again, the revenue Tariff of Mr. Polk's administration is bringing into the Treasury of the United States an increased revenue, the evil predictions of our adversaries to the contrary, notwithstanding. A comparison of the receipts at the principal ports of entry of the United States, between the last quarter and the corresponding quarter under the Tariff of '42, exhibits a very respectable balance in favor of the former. But still again, the stocks of the United States are at a premium wherever they are offered for sale; and this, too, at a time when we are conducting a foreign war. Never, indeed, since the United States became an independent Republic, has she presented to the civilized world a more respectable, flourishing, and prosperous condition. Successfuly carrying on a foreign war, furnishing the manufacturing subjects of European monarchies with the means of subsistence, and at the same time reducing the burdens upon her own people, certainly exhibits the United States in an aspect different from any which she has hitherto assumed. Still our Federal opponents continue to croak. We believe that they are actually mad because things are getting along so smoothly. Let them croak on, however.

The people of this great country have both the patriotism and the intelligence to discern who are, and who are not, their real friends.

At the call of the several counties they voted as follows:—Beaufort, 2; Craven, 2; Carteret, 1; Green, 1; Lenoir, 1; Jones, 1; and Wayne, 2, all for Wm. K. LANE, Esq., of Wayne. So he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On motion of James E. Morris the delegates present were requested to adjourn to the jury room for consultation.

Having returned to the Court Room, on motion it was resolved that the President appoint one man from each of the counties represented, to compose a committee to draft resolutions to be presented for the consideration of the Convention.

The President accordingly appointed the following gentlemen to serve:—

Beaufort.—Dr. Wm. T. Bryan.

Carteret.—Richard Canady.

Green.—Jethro Murphy.

Jones.—Wm. P. Ward.

Lenoir.—Wm. C. Loftin.

Wayne.—G. S. Stevenson.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, p. m.

conflict. They died in the intrepid discharge of a patriotic duty, and will be honored and lamented by a grateful nation.

You will cause this communication to be published to the troops under your command.

“ I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) “ W. L. MARCY,

“ Secretary of War.”

By order of Major General Taylor:

W. W. S. BLISS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

From the Newbern Republican.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

According to previous notice, the Delegates to the Democratic Convention of the 8th Congressional District, assembled at the Court House in Newbern, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, m.

On motion of James C. Stevenson, Esq. the Convention was organized by appointing Dr. S. A. Andrews, of Wayne, President.

On motion of Wm. Ellison, Esq., James C. Stevenson, of Craven, and John W. Latham, of Beaufort, were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion of O. S. Dewey, Esq., James G. Edwards, of Greene, and Richard Cogdell, of Beaufort, were appointed Secretaries of the Convention.

The list of counties comprising the 8th Congressional District being called, it was found that seven were represented, Beaufort, Craven, Carteret, Jones, Wayne, Lenoir, and Greene; and four not represented, Pitt, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrell.

The list of delegates being called, the following were found to be present:

Beaufort.—R. Cogdell, Dr. Wm. T. Bryan,

Wm. Ellison, John O. Camp, Col. J. W. Wilkins, Charles W. Crawford, Josiah Lupton, John Potter, Henry Hodges, B. A. Shipp, John W. Latham, Aaron Ernul, Joseph R. Latham, Isaiah Rowe, James Lee, William J. Smaw, Amos Ireland.

Craven.—O. S. Dewey, George Reh, John W. Fields, Gen. W. R. Jones, Edward Coward, Jr., W. A. Darden, James G. Edwards.

Lenoir.—Allen W. Wooten, Wm. C. Loftin, John L. Lee, James W. Morris, Col. Jas. Davis, Windell Davis, Joseph R. Croon, Jas. Webb.

Wayne.—Wm. P. Ward, Nathan Foscue, Richard Oldfield, R. M. McDaniel, Dr. P. N. Curtis.

Greene.—Dr. S. A. Andrews, Giles Smith, Col. J. J. Baker, L. P. Phillips, Dan'l Pipkin, Wm. K. Lane, R. W. B. B. F. L. Castick, B. Barden, C. N. Nelson.

The Convention being ready for business, it was resolved that the representation of each county in the House of Commons be adopted as the basis of voting.

On motion of James E. Morris the delegates present were requested to adjourn to the jury room for consultation.

Having returned to the Court Room, on motion it was resolved that the President appoint one man from each of the counties represented, to compose a committee to draft resolutions to be presented for the consideration of the Convention.

The President accordingly appointed the following gentlemen to serve:—

Beaufort.—Dr. Wm. T. Bryan.

Carteret.—Richard Canady.

Green.—Jethro Murphy.

Jones.—Wm. P. Ward.

Lenoir.—Wm. C. Loftin.

Wayne.—G. S. Stevenson.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention convened according to adjournment, and proceeded immediately to vote for a candidate.

At the call of the several counties they voted as follows:—Beaufort, 2; Craven, 2; Carteret, 1; Green, 1; Lenoir, 1; Jones, 1; and Wayne, 2, all for Wm. K. LANE, Esq., of Wayne. So he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On motion of a Committee of three were appointed by the President to wait on Mr. Lane, and inform him of the choice of the Convention, requesting his acceptance of the nomination, and his presence at the Convention.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions reported through their Chairman, G. S. Stevenson, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Believing that the principles of the Democratic party are best calculated to advance the interest of our Republic, and secure the prosperity and happiness of her citizens; and in order that each citizen may enjoy the right to think and judge for himself, it is incumbent upon every party to make a free, candid and full exposition of the measures which it advocates; therefore.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions reported through their Chairman, G. S. Stevenson, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Believing that the principles of the Democratic party are best calculated to advance the interest of our Republic, and secure the prosperity and happiness of her citizens; and in order that each citizen may enjoy the right to think and judge for himself, it is incumbent upon every party to make a free, candid and full exposition of the measures which it advocates; therefore.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions reported through their Chairman, G. S. Stevenson, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Believing that the principles of the Democratic party are best calculated to advance the interest of our Republic, and secure the prosperity and happiness of her citizens; and in order that each citizen may enjoy the right to think and judge for himself, it is incumbent upon every party to make a free, candid and full exposition of the measures which it advocates; therefore.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions reported through their Chairman, G. S. Stevenson, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Believing that the principles of the Democratic party are best calculated to advance the interest of our Republic, and secure the prosperity and happiness of her citizens; and in order that each citizen may enjoy the right to think and judge for himself, it is incumbent upon every party to make a free, candid and full exposition of the measures which it advocates; therefore.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions reported through their Chairman, G. S. Stevenson, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Believing that the principles of the Democratic party are best calculated to advance the interest of our Republic, and secure the prosperity and happiness of her citizens; and in order that each citizen may enjoy the right to think and judge for himself, it is incumbent upon every party to make a free, candid and full exposition of the measures which it advocates; therefore.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions reported through their Chairman, G. S. Stevenson, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Believing that the principles of the Democratic party are best calculated to advance the interest of

